Our Blessings and their Price. SERMON BY THE BRY, HENRY G. WESTON,

sciate unconsciously a great truth. To our political privileges do they rightly apply, although their application is too seldom seen. Misled in part by our life long The maintenance of our liberties does not call for any exhest care or thought or prayer, the necessity for such a struggle as that in which we are now engaged is not seen, there is a great undervaluing of our position, and adeptorable lack of greatingle for the biogenings. God has given us. Even a conserving several the way in which to have been brought where we now stand will teach a better thins.

man can have it without special and costly rexation that knowledge, which is equally his birthright, he his in the same manner. If he will be wice, be gas the price for knowledge. Salvation itself is gained by diligent endeavor and by the loss of all

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. MORGAN

and and the solemnity which even the most sig-

large congregation assembled at St. George'

Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rector, who chose for his

Section for the control of the contr

SERMON BY REV. J. C. DUTCHER,

Market-st, Charch.

and lives of men, so much the more will Christians in quire how they can best employ their wealth so as to promote the interests of their fellow-men. A more dignited simplicity will prevail, and the example set by the rich to the lower orders of society will be a far more saintary one, and we shall hear no more of the absurdity that mere expenditure is a benefit to the industrial classes.

In the third place, it is one of the great principles of Christianity this wealth is not the chief good of man. Social laws tend in the same direction and are unfavorable to large and permanent accumulation of wealth, and the democratic idea—seeking the good of the whole, not merely of individuals or families. In what form this equatization of property will come we cannot tell. If it does not come in some form devised by the wealthy classes it will come by methods contrived or created by the lower classes themselves. The law-more tell and the property and the prevalent of the property and the property will come we cannot itell. If it does not come in some form devised by the wealthy classes it will come by methods contrived or created by the lower classes themselves. The law-more are constant of the property of the property and the prevalent of the industrial contribution of the property will come we cannot itell. If it does not come in some form devised by the wealthy classes it will come by methods contrived or created by the lower classes themselves. The law-more and the position of the future. We make the future. We make the make the future. We make the make the future. We make the make the make the make the future. We will not hold them responsible and the precise and the property of all affairs to God, in all affairs of padd to be after the other of the future. We make to make the make the future. We will not hold them responsible and the property of all the peculiary to do the future. We will not held them responsible and the property of all the future. We make the make the make the make the future. We make the make th

For The N. Y. Tribuna. THE SHOEMAKER'S STRIKE.

oity. Shortly after she found a box well filled with new, so rough, and requiring so much work to make tobacco in his pocket; he implored her not to tell; she beginning.

was deaf; his father took his strap to him, and the habit She maked him if their long journey and the spending.

and times to hant for a house with more rooms. She flour only so much, potatoes so much, and they and was set to learning his father's trade. It was a his trade and have men to work for him. pity to break him off-he was just beginning to learn could learn to work, and it would do them good.

ever, kept good courage. She was still fresh and rosy, years' time. for she had all the running about to do. Every day she her s. sits were short. Every morning Mr. Gale would was bought, and an addition was cheaply built for two go to has bench and work till breakfast, then he would bed-rooms. After a little time they found out that they y iranimels and party precedents, are land. They keep many good do not work again; and he had many neighbors, though few were very near. They are had. They keep many good do not worked all day long. He did not sing any more while lived around on the edge of the timber. All those of had men for responsible office, park, often since. I doubt not but you often saw him get acquainted. Mr. Gale went to their boases to do it, not of the conduct of the same of the conduct o Wicked neither could dress as well as formerly, and they paid ping the cat." He was not much used to general cust the nation work, but he could do it. When the young men

in the crowd was she able to get to the counter late in Before he had only got wholesale prices. the day. Afterward she came near being robbed, the profits of at least three clusses of attending the day. Afterward she came near being robbed, the profits of at least three classes of then; first, those st hopeful the bank proved sound, and in a week she put it back of the wholesale merchant, second, of the freight line markable again.

children out to see if he was coming, and she kept look- imagined that she was imitated. ing out of the window. At last she saw him walking Mr. Gale earned enough during the W

was broken up. , of so much money was to go for nothing. He was sorry. This and some similar matters set Mr. Gale to think- he had done what he thought was best, but she saw he ing. The slow way he was getting along set him to would not be pleased. How did he know she was no thinking; so did his increasing family. Their expenses, pleased? He only supposed so. Hadu't they better g dren they needed more room. In hot wenther it was been talking with Mrs. Goodman; they lived three wes almost impossible to cook, eat and live in one room, say- at first in their wagon, but they got along well in a little amount extra for ciothing and food. They talked the no such looks business. He could work couldn't be !

In thinking of his prospects Mr. Gale became melan-choly, almost discouraged. He lost flesh. His face due could remain on interest, and there would be as

her rocking-chair reading the paper. Clara left off mothing for he had the same advantages here in buying getting breakfast to ask if he was well. "Yes; but he of first hands that he had in working directly for his he took his hat and went out. His bench looked lonely to 8000 s year clear money, and this while they had enough with the leather apron spread over it. Surely, everything to buy.

way before. But he was getting poorly; a walk down to were deficiencies. But it was some comfort to Clare the Battery, or a stroll across the river would do him that they dressed as well as the best, and that there were none to look down on them. Even with old
She got an extra dinner: the table-cloth was white as clothes, not fit to wear in the city, they could stand high. snow; the room was scoured and cleaned. Father should see they had not been title. He did not come habit of speaking and her acquaintance in seciety, she hack at noon. The dinner was all ready. She sent the

quite bright. He had been over to Hoboken sitting un- broken up. Then they planted corn, potatoes and the strke when he has thought himself well off to get work. Goodman helped them, and they took his advice to plant

Cortainly be must be crazy; and she gave him But the main took was, whether he would work. Since

the Commissioner of the Land Department of the Blinois and he always had a pair of tine boots on hand to make

They built a new house. It is painted white, has